World Alliance News Letter

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

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Then and Now

The League of Nations and the United Nations Organization; the Palais Wilson of Geneva in 1920 and Westminster's Central Hall of London in 1946; the "return to normalcy" after World War I and the long-awaited "post-war years" of World War II; a frightened, shellshocked world of the 1920's and an impoverished, terror-stricken earth of the mid-1940's. Parallel and contrast—the League of Nations 25 years ago and the Assembly of the UNO in these first weeks of 1946.

Striking Similarities

Those who have followed the fortunes of world organization through the years are struck by the singular similarities between the League and the UNO. Foremost among these parallels is the worldwide desire for a peace which will "really stick." As in 1920, so in 1946 this yearning for a warless world is of enormous value in laying the foundations for a peaceful tomorrow.

A second parallel is the sadly wrecked world economy which needs not only relief but rehabilitation. The dire necessity of rebuilding a score of countries racked by war has placed reconstruction high on the agenda of the United Nations, as it did a generation ago.

And thirdly, in 1946, as in 1920, the drama of half a hundred lands sending their leading statesmen to a world center is being reenacted. Moreover, the *dramatis personae* are no less colorful.

But with these three characteristics—the will to peace, the need to rebuild, and the drama of the occasion—the similarity ends. The UNO is far more significant than the League of Nations in at least ten ways.

The Contrasts

First of all, the new world organization now includes both the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In 1920 one stood aloof in what it mistakenly thought was "splendid isolation" and the other was barred as a pariah.

The UNO is built on a bulwark of intelligent public opinion, especially in the United States where a remarkable program of community education has brought the issues of "world organization versus anarchy" into the consciousness of tens of millions. In many another land the questions of international organization have been discussed widely so that people the world over now clamor for the UNO.

The preamble to the charter of the United Nations Organization begins with the significant phrase, "We, the peoples of the United Nations. . . ." This wholesome emphasis on the democratic nature of a future world order stands in stark contrast to the pretensions of the preamble to the League of Nations charter which said, "The High Contracting Powers. . . ."

The UNO is not a part of the peace treaty (the League of Nations was a part of the Versailles Treaty) and thus does not rise or fall with the fate of a settlement prepared in the disillusioning days which follow upon the high surge of victory. Instead, the UNO is helping to make the peace at the same time that its constituent organs and agencies are developed.

The UNO works for international comity by concrete measures to create understanding, increase trade, promote an exchange of cultural treasures, and render aid to the poverty-ridden and robbed of the earth.

The UNO promises action before aggression begins. Failing that, it is committed to action against the aggressor through the police power of the Security Council.

The UNO brings together, as the League of Nations never did, both military and economic power to restrain aggression. The League of Nations was constantly hampered through the years by a lack of power.

The UNO strikes at the roots of war with its Economic and Social Council and plans to create an International Bill of Rights by means of a Commission on Human Rights. Through the International Labor Office the League of Nations was able to make only an oblique attack upon the causes of war.

Within the UNO there is no pretense to the "sovereign equality of nations," as there was within the League of Nations, but rather a willingness on the part of the Big Three to assume leadership.

And lastly, the UNO steers a clear course between untempered idealism and political cynicism. It routs the perfectionists and the skeptics by a reasoned idealism fused with genuine realism.

The picture is, of course, not perfect. It is mottled by blacks and whites and by an indeterminate gray, but it is none the less a picture of hope and courage. As we review the past quarter of a century, take stock of our errors, and glimpse the opportunities before us, we hear again the wise words of William Penn: "In the contraries of peace, we see the beauties and benefits of it. It is a great mark of the corruption of our natures that we cannot know the comfort of peace, but by the smart and penance of the vices of war."

Items of Interest

Shall We Have an International Peace Day?

In our January issue we announced the proposal for such a day. With this issue we are enclosing a pamphlet which gives full details.

The movement has been endorsed by such prominent citizens as Judge Harold H. Burton, Mr. Harry K. Stanford of the National Association of Manufacturers, Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and President Lynn T. White, Jr. of Mills College. The only objection raised thus far is that the calendar is jammed with too many holidays.

We propose that the United States and Canada suggest the alteration of some such day as Armistice Day or some other holiday, so that the nations would adopt an International Peace Day. Then they should jointly urge the Assembly of the United Nations Organization to vote the day a world holiday, asking the constituent member states to concur by making it a legal holiday in each country. By such a procedure we can have a Peace Day that is truly international.

What can you do? (1) Talk up the idea; (2) Sign the petition on the enclosed pamphlet; (3) Secure as many signatures as possible; (4) Send the petition to our office.

Message from Geneva

The following message came recently to the World Alliance from Professor William E. Rappard, Rector of the University of Geneva, Switzerland:

> Peace depends on the will of men and nations and especially on the will of the most powerful among them. Now the will of men and nations is in turn strongly influenced, if not strictly determined, by their philosophy of life. Of all human philosophies, none is more fraught with peril for the future than the doctrine of despair, unless it be that of unjustified optimism. War is bound to overwhelm us again unless we have the virility to ban the double illusions of inevitable and of impossible catastrophe. The former sometimes seems to dominate the Old World; the latter is perhaps more prevalent in the New. Let us hope and strive that both will give way to a clear-sighted and strong-willed constructive realism. The Churches can render humanity no greater service than by building up a true World Alliance through the promotion of sincere international friendship.

Cattle from Church Group for UNRRA

One hundred and seventy-five head of cattle have been offered to UNRRA by the Church of the Brethren for the people of Czechoslovakia. The cattle, most of them raised on the farms of the people who gave them, are the contributions of individuals and congregations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Several city churches in those states, however, purchased animals as calves over a year ago, in anticipation of Europe's needs, and paid nearby farmers for raising them. The Church of the Brethren also assists UNRRA in the shipment of all farm animals from the United States by providing livestock handlers for the voyages.

Church Peace Union Trustees Meeting

At the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Church Peace Union held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on January 24th, the Rev. Dr. George B. Ford, Pastor of Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church in New York City, was elected a trustee to succeed the late Monsignor John A. Ryan. A resolution was sent to President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, declaring that international trusteeships should be established with America taking the initiative. The statement called for "a courageous, pioneering approach to the problem of dependent territories and non-self-governing peoples."

In Memoriam — Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, 1860-1945

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick died on December 23, 1945. The World Alliance pays tribute to his memory in view of his particular service to the World Alliance. He attended the organizational meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches at Constance, Germany, which was interrupted by the outbreak of the first World War. From 1916 to 1919 Dr. Gulick served as Secretary of the American branch of the World Alliance, and after that period was a member of its Executive Committee for many years. All through his life he was a tireless crusader for a warless world.

From a Returned Chaplain

On his return to the United States from service overseas, an army chaplain writes this appreciative note:

> "I want to thank you for sending me quantities of the *News Letter* each month for distribution. It would be difficult to estimate the good accomplished by the circulation of it. I only wish it might have a wider reading. From time to time I have been able to introduce it to soldiers who were groping for just such a message as the *News Letter* brings. On behalf of them, as well as myself, I wish to express gratitude and encourage you to continue the good work."

Brotherhood Observances

President Truman has joined with the National Conference of Christians and Jews in calling upon our people to observe *Brotherhood Week* from February 17 to 24. In his message expressing approval of this observance President Truman said: "Now, as never before, we as a people are called upon to demonstrate with even greater brilliance the glory of our freedom. It is the light which alone can guide the future of mankind into the ways of peace."

Canadian-American Colloquy at Niagara Falls

Dr. C. E. Silcox, our Canadian secretary, reports on the recent meeting of the Canadian and American Councils of the World Alliance:

In the spring of 1940, the Church Peace Union, learning of a growing alienation of the religious leaders in Canada from those in the United States, sent a deputation of five men to Canada who met with clerical and lay leaders in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London. The group came to Canada in the dark days when France was being overrun and the entire future looked hopeless. The understanding which they showed and the assurance which they imparted gave a lift to the Canadians which will never be forgotten. One of the Canadians present, now an Ambassador of Canada to a great republic, has stated that nothing in the experience of those bitter days buoyed him up personally as did the visit of that American deputation.

Need for Niagara Meeting

The memory of this significant deputation suggested to the secretaries of the American and Canadian Councils of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches the desirability of a similar meeting of minds, especially as a number of problems were emerging in which any misunderstanding regarding American or Canadian (or British) attitudes on international matters might have serious repercussions. It was therefore decided to bring together on January 7th to 9th, fifteen Canadians and fifteen Americans at the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, for three days of informal, off-the-record discussion of current situations. There was to be no publicity whatever, no minutes and no reporting. Hence, no holds were barred, no punches needed to be pulled. The resultant discussion was exceptionally free, frank, and very general. At the first session when but 25 were present, 21 actually participated! Sessions were continued in the morning, the afternoon, and the evening as we sat together in the Rainbow Salon, overlooking the falls and hearing the constant roar of the waters.

The personnel had been carefully selected and was unusually well-informed. Many of them were so expert in their particular fields that on almost no notice at all, they opened the discussions with masterly analyses of the issues at stake. What is more, in addition to their political and economic realism, they were also representative of the spiritual concerns of society, prone to challenge the sole criterion of self-interest, even of "enlightened self-interest," in the name of our common responsibility for the salvation of civilization. This gave to the discussions something that went beyond mere political or economic techniques. The representation too was not *by population*. So the Canadians met on a parity with the Americans and were not overwhelmed by numbers.

The Participants

In addition to representatives of the clergy, there were strong laymen and strong laywomen — of the latter, three came from Canada and two from the United States. The Americans present were: Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Mr. Malcolm W. Davis, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Father George B. Ford, Rev. James Gaiser, Dr. Harry N. Holmes, Rev. Roy M. Houghton, Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Miss Elizabeth Linskey, Lt. Col. Charles L. Marburg, Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons.

The Canadians were: Prof. Ernest A. Dale, Mr. C. J. Eustace (Catholic author and publisher), Rev. William Fingland, Rev. Gerald Hutchinson (secretary of S. C. M. in Canada), V. Evan Gray, Esq., K.C., Rev. Canon Judd, Mr. Eric W. Morse (National Secretary of the United Nations Society of Canada), Mrs. Walter C. Rean (President of the National Council, Y.W.C.A.), Mr. B. K. Sandwell (editor of *Saturday Night*), Dr. C. E. Silcox, Rev. Gordon A. Sisco, Prof. W. Lyndon Smith, Madame Henri Vautelet (member of the Economic Advisory Board for the province of Quebec), Prof. B. Wilkinson and Senator Cairine R. Wilson. For most of the time, the group also included the Rev. W. W. Simpson, secretary of the British Council of Christians and Jews, London, England.

The Agenda

The agenda was purposefully kept fluid. In sending out its letter of invitation to the American delegates, nine possible items had been suggested; in the letter to Canadian delegates, five were mentioned. But the first task of the group was to determine its own agenda, and they concentrated on the following:

Can we assume that the basis of any peace is full cooperation between all the nations in the Western Hemisphere?

Financial and economic interests, with special reference to Anglo-American relations and the possible effects of recent financial measures, such as loans, Bretton Woods, etc.

The UNO, the atomic bomb, and world organization.

The Improvement of Relations between the Soviet Republic and the Anglo-American Nations.

Palestine.

Human rights, colonies, imperialism and trusteeships.

Education (UNESCO) and religion as forces making for international peace.

Although the group left quite a few problems, not only unsolved but untouched, they did feel that the procedure had helped them to see how the sharing of views can bring persons with different backgrounds and concerns together.

Education for Peace

Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the NEW YORK TIMES, *recently returned from a trip to London, where he attended the UNESCO Conference, described by him in this article.*

With a unanimity remarkable in international diplomacy, forty-four members of the United Nations, after three weeks of continuous sessions, established a world-wide educational organization designed to improve cultural standards everywhere. For the first time education is to receive an international base.

Last November I flew across the Atlantic in a big C-54 to attend the educational conference, out of which developed the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. I thought this would be just another educational conference. After covering school meetings for ten years, you get somewhat allergic to talk and more talk. But, even though I came with some skepticism, I left the conference with a glow of optimism. Honestly, I think this is the most important development in our generation.

For, as the preamble to the educational body says, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in men's minds that the defenses of peace must be constructed. Through education, through common understanding, it may be possible to remove suspicion and distrust—factors that have caused wars for centuries.

International Exchange

Emphasis is placed on the value of international exchange. It is proposed that a far wider exchange of scholars and teachers take place, as a way toward mutual understanding and peace. We have in the past, of course, exchanged students, but not on any organized or gigantic scale. Instead of several thousand a year, our educators are now talking about a mass exchange to reach 50,000 or more students yearly. But the educators are going beyond that. They stress the importance of exchanging ideas. Reports will be made on the cultural and scientific advances wherever found. Educators will be able to exchange the advances that they have made in education, in teaching, in textbooks and in other aspects of educational life.

Perhaps in practice plans may develop but the blueprint of the future calls for periodical reports on what is taking place and the direction in which each country is going. It may be possible to stop future Nazism before it attains a stronghold on the intellectual life of a nation. If so, that would be the greatest step yet taken toward achieving lasting peace.

Universal Literacy

Reducing the rate of illiteracy is an objective that will be applauded by all. It is not enough to subscribe to beautiful ideals and lovely phrases. We must go beyond that if we expect to gain effective results. As the Philippine delegate at the conference stressed, the world must insist on freedom from ignorance. How will it help a nation if it has good books, good press and good means of communication as long as the people cannot read or write? The illiteracy found in the world today is truly appalling. In this country we can hardly grasp its full import, with our free system of education. Many countries of South America, countries throughout Africa, countries in the Mediterranean, in the Near East, throughout the Balkans have an astounding rate of illiteracy. In many nations a majority of the populace are starkly illiterate. The elementary tools of reading and writing are denied to millions of people from one end of the world to the other. What an opportunity to develop better relationships!

Educational Reconstruction

Finally, the problem of greatest immediacy and at the same time the most difficult is that of aiding the war devastated nations of the world to restore their schools and colleges, their plundered libraries and laboratories. Nation after nation arose at the London conference and pleaded for immediate help. Few schools remain in Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Norway, the Philippines, China. Belgium, Holland, France have been badly hit. A generation is growing up in Europe that is denied an education. Depressing pictures were painted by the delegates of schoolless children, of clandestine education conducted beneath closed doors. The Nazis recognized the importance of education. They shot or imprisoned teachers, burned school buildings, closed universities. Unless world aid is received, the delegates warned, ideals found in the charter will be meaningless. An interim commission has been set up to explore the needs of Greece, Poland and the other war-devastated lands.

Education Now World-Wide in Scope

The only flaw in the set-up is that Russia did not participate. For reasons best known to her, the Soviet government, alone of all the major nations of the world, stayed away. But the delegates still hope that she will enter. In fact, the interim executive committee elected 14 of its 15 members, leaving a vacancy for Russia.

But even though Russia stays away, a tremendous educational step has been taken. It is a step that is so broad, so revolutionary, so far-reaching, that it almost staggers the imagination. Education will no longer be confined to our borders. Education will go forward, regardless of differences among nations, and races.

For the first time in the history of recorded man, education has swept across national boundaries and become world-wide in scope. I doubt whether anything that has happened in the field of education this century can compare in importance with the establishment of the United Nations educational organization. For years men have been seeking a formula to place education on an international level. Now this Utopian concept has been achieved, a concept that may lead to a lasting world peace.

On the Political Front

Meeting of the UNO

When the United Nations Organization began its sessions in London last month, it was beset with conflicting rumors of discord. The atmosphere was far different from that which prevailed in San Francisco last spring. It was nevertheless a good omen that the plans for the meeting of the UNO Assembly had been accepted by 51 nations. The work of the organization in its first meeting has thus far succeeded remarkably well. Several agreements on organization have already been reached — and almost all the councils have been set up. Although a number of important details remain to be worked out, it is accurate to say that the United Nations organization is now a going concern.

Foremost among the difficulties still to be solved, is the fear created by national claims for spheres of special interest and maneuvers of the great powers to retain their hold on territories now in their possession. In spite of pledges made in the Atlantic Charter that the conquering nations would seek no territorial aggrandizement, most of them indicate today that they intend to be the sole arbiters of the disposition of the mandates they hold or the territories they claim. This action throws into bold outline the chief difficulty we will face in making the UNO effective. It is the old imperialism in a new guise.

Trusteeship

During the war the victorious nations agreed that all territories won in the war would be held in trust for the people inhabiting them and that every effort should be made to promote their welfare and best interests. The trustee nations were pledged to help the people, through education and wider facilities, to enjoy the benefits of democracy and ultimately to become self-governing members of the family of free nations. It was the spirit of these pledges that the conferees at San Francisco developed the plans for the establishment of the Trusteeship Council and wrote these plans into the Charter of the UNO. The nations are committed to turn over to the Trusteeship Council all territories held by them under mandate from the League of Nations, together with all territory conquered in World War II. In turn the Council would itself entrust certain nations, members of the UNO, with the responsibility of holding all of these lands in trust for their inhabitants. Certain territories, because of their strategic value, would be made naval bases in the world's security system under the care of the Security Council.

We are now face to face with an ugly situation. Our own nation, Great Britain, Russia, and some others, are apparently already forgetting the principles for which the war was fought. Each nation is claiming territory based not on the needs for world security but for its own security. Unless we can put a stop to this "game of grab," all our hopes for peace will banish. It should be clear by now that no nation can be strong or secure except as all nations are secure and the might of the strong is used in behalf of all, the strong as well as the weak.

The discussion is now bitter in Congress over whether we will accept Okinawa and the other captured islands in the Pacific as a sacred trust and on conditions imposed by the Security Council, or whether we will go ahead in our strength and with our gigantic resources to take what we want and use what we take as we will. There can be only one defense against the atomic bomb, and that is the prevention of war itself. Russia is as well aware of what is going on as are we. Our claim to the Pacific islands, "staked out as a need for our security," was met by a similar demand of Russia that the Kurile Islands are necessary for her security. This is just the beginning of another cycle of national selfishness that will end in jealousy, suspicion and futility, and another more devastating war. It is not too late, but the zero hour approaches.

Palestine Inquiry

When Prime Minister Attlee turned thumbs down on President Truman's urgent request that 100,000 entrance certificates to Palestine be granted to homeless, stateless Jews in Europe, Attlee countered with a proposal for an Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry to be composed of six British members and six American members. Truman accepted the suggestion in spite of many protests that the United States was being maneuvered into an Anglo-American bloc to justify British policy in the Middle East.

The Commission, headed by Sir John Singleton and Judge J. C. Hutcheson, held its first hearings early in January in Washington, and is now holding sessions in London prior to its investigations in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Middle East. The witnesses included Rabbi Stephen Wise, Judge Joseph Proskauer, Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, Prof. Albert Einstein, Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, Rev. Dr. Daniel Poling and Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr.

In answer to the charges that "the Jews are divided on Zionism," a Roper poll revealed that more than 80 percent of American Jewry favored a Jewish state in Palestine, about 10 percent were undecided, and only 10 percent registered their opposition. A recent Gallup poll of the rest of the country showed that three of every four voters in this country, who have followed the discussions about permitting Jews to settle in Palestine, are sympathetic to the idea; and only an infinitesimal percentage gave as their reason for favoring the idea, anything that could be construed as being anti-Semitic.

FOCUS > on the Churches' Work for World Order

By permission of Edwin Marcus and the *New York Times*

Handle with Care

"We realize that, as perhaps never before, a choice is offered to mankind. Twice in my lifetime a war has brought sorrow to mankind. Should there be a third World War, the long upward progress toward civilization may be halted for generations and the work of myriads of men and women through the centuries be brought to nought. . . . Let us be clear as to what is our ultimate aim. It is not just the negation of war, but the creation of a world of security and freedom, of a world which is governed by justice and the moral law. We desire to assert the pre-eminence of right over might and general good against selfish and sectional aims."

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE

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"An inner voice tells us that we can all lift up our hearts; that we can rise to the level of true understanding humanitarianism and bring to bear on, at least some of the problems of peace, the spirit of cooperation, the tenacity of purpose, self-sacrifice and technical effort which, when applied to the dramatic problems of war, led us to the splendid triumph of the democrac that has brought us together here."

DR. EDUARDO ZULETA ANG

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". . . We can . . . make sure that the trends are rig and that, whatever the outcome, we are at least head in the direction at which we aim. That direction toward larger loyalties to take the place of the narro ing limitations of our current nationalism, towa deeper understandings of other nations and races as substitute for suspicion and dislike, toward some ki of control of our newer weapons." RAYMOND FOSDI

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"The organization of a new league of nations aft the failure of the old is in itself a historic event of t highest significance. It is a monument to man's etern spirit which rises above doubt and despair and co tinues to search for peace along the only road it has y discovered – the road that leads in the direction of 'th Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.' Ar if UNO is not quite either, it is at least an approac to them." *New York Times* editori

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The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace, and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished. The World Alliance News Letter *is published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance. The* News Letter *is sent to all members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Individual membership $1.00 a year. Quantity rates for churches and schools.*

Office: 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON, *General Secretary*

Church Peace Union

REV. DR. WILLIAM P. MERRILL, *President*
REV. DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, *Vice President*

World Alliance

THE RT. REV. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, *President*
BISHOP JAMES C. BAKER, }
RABBI PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN, } *Vice Presidents*
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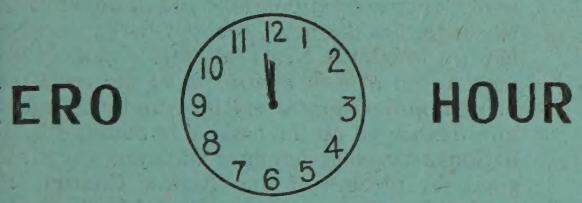

For Action

Trusteeship

On page 5 we have made our case on this issue. All ıer agreements will become scraps of paper if the ıions forget the purpose for which the war was fought. ll you join in urging our government to accept at ce the responsibilities it assumed in joining the ited Nations Organization? America has nothing to e and everything to gain by submitting the Pacific ınds to supervision of the Trusteeship Commission der the terms of the UNO Charter.

Will you help create public opinion?

Write to President Harry Truman, your Senators and Congressman.

Discuss trusteeship and our nation's responsibility in your Sunday School, Bible classes, forums, and other special groups.

Write an editorial for your local newspaper.

Urge service clubs to provide speakers for the discussion of this important issue.

Community Activities

Raleigh Institute of Religion

The United Church of Raleigh, North Carolina, has announced its Seventh Annual Institute of Religion. Six weekly lectures will be devoted to the subjects: *What Price Peace?, Russia and the Peace, Price of Peace in the Orient, The Individual in the New World, Minorities in a Democratic World,* and *Germany and the Reconstruction of Europe.* Among the lecturers will be Ella Winter, foreign correspondent to Soviet Russia; H. H. Chang, noted Chinese diplomat; and Calvin B. Hoover, economic advisor on Germany. As part of the Institute's program, courses will be offered in religion, ethics and current problems. One of the features of the Institute will be a youth forum.

Public Library Lectures

The New York Public Library has inaugurated a series of twenty Thursday evening lectures to be given at the West 135th Street branch under the direction of Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg collection. The series, which began on January 10th, is designed to marshal thought on city planning for better intergroup relations. Among the speakers will be: Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Dr. Homer C. Loh, general secretary of Chinese Students Christian Association in North America; Lester B. Granger, National Urban League; Dr. David Petegorsky, American Jewish Congress; Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, New York School of Social Work; and Dr. Algernon Black, Citywide Citizens Committee on Harlem.

Prayers for Peace

The Church of the Ascension at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street in New York City gives a remarkable opportunity twenty-four hours a day of private prayer for the peace of the world. There is a cloth on an altar table in one of the church alcoves which is called the "Shrine of Reconciliation." A small card makes this suggestion:

> Light a peace candle and then kneel and use this prayer:
>
> O Father, who has made of one blood all peoples upon earth and wouldst have all men love each other even as thou lovest them; cleanse our hearts, we pray thee, of all jealousy and contempt, all prejudice, mistrust and fear, and remove from among us all barriers of race, class and creed. Deepen our knowledge of thy love and widen our sense of brotherhood, that we may be united in the common purpose to make thy will done upon earth and to hasten the coming of thy Kingdom. For the sake of Him who is the Redeemer of the world, our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. Amen.

At least fifty little candles are burning at the same time, thus indicating how constant is the use of this little shrine as people pray for peace. Many other churches might follow this example.

Suggested Reading and Films

The Four Cornerstones of Peace by Vera Micheles Dean. Whittlesey House. New York. $2.50.

Mrs. Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, gives an excellent analysis of the Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, Chapultepec, and San Francisco conferences. She answers questions which arise in the minds of average men and women who want to be informed on the United Nations Organization. Her concern for a warless world, her comprehensive grasp of the movements for world order, and her clear understanding of the problems involved make this little book a useful guide. The chapter on "The American Voter" brings the responsibility home to each individual. The second part of the book contains the texts of the four Charters and of several other official documents.

Program Information Bulletin. Issued monthly by the Program Information Exchange, formerly the Postwar Information Exchange.

The new format will feature new methods of popular education being developed through experiment and research and will contain, as in the past, articles on controversial public issues and descriptions of new pamphlets, films, recordings and radio programs. Subscription rate: $2.00 with reduced rates for blocks of 10 or more sent to the same address. Write to the Program Information Exchange, 41 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.

The Challenge of Red China by Gunther Stein. McGraw-Hill Book Company. New York. $3.50.

Mr. Stein, for twelve years a foreign correspondent in Asia for the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *London News Chronicle*, presents personal observations and an analysis of the "New Democracy" now functioning in an area in China where a population of ninety-five millions carried on unrelenting warfare against Japan for eight years. The aims and achievements of Red China are graphically described.

These Are the Russians by Richard Lauterbach. Harper and Brothers. New York. $3.00.

In these days of bitter criticism of Russia, it is necessary constantly to remind Americans of the magnificent, selfless part each individual Russian played in the war effort, and of the fearful suffering and loss of life and material which their single-minded purposes entailed. Richard Lauterbach writes of his travels all over Russia. A heroic story is told with vividness and sympathy. Russia's actions are better understood after reading this book.

Main Street's New Neighbors by Melvin K. Whiteleather. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. $3.00.

Whiteleather reminds us that while the background of American civilization remains on Main Street, we now must consider ourselves as an integral part of the world. Since no place on the globe is more than sixty hours away from us, *Main Street* in America is crowded with people and interests from all parts of the world.

The Green Star by Joseph W. Dubin. National Institute of Esperanto. Philadelphia, Penna.

An interesting and succinct answer to the question, "Do we need a supplementary language?" M Dubin presents a sketch of efforts made to establish a synthetic language that would be acceptab to all peoples. Differences in language have bee such stumbling block in international intercours that a noted Frenchman humorously noted: "A the difficulties in the world arise because of th busybodies at Babel. If each had minded his ow business, everybody would have spoken Frenc and there would be no trouble in the world!"

A Nation of Nations by Louis Adamic. Harper Brothers. New York. $3.50.

A readable and engrossing account of the d velopment of our country. It answers the fallaciou belief of so many that we have a "white, Angl Saxon, Protestant civilization," which is trying t save itself from a multitude of foreigners bent o destroying it. The answer: our civilization is, o the contrary, composed of multiple strains and enriched by people of all creeds and colors, comin from all the nations of the world. Every America should read this book.

Nationalities and National Minorities by Oscar Janowsky. The Macmillan Company. New York. $2.7

Out of a rich experience in travel and study, th writer discusses nationalities and national minor ties as well as the new problems they present as new world is built. Nearly all wars in modern time have arisen in part at least from the cruel trea ment of minority groups. Rights and privileges ar now demanded on the basis of human rights. Th nations acting together must find some way to mak good the pledges of the Atlantic Charter. Th book aids us in learning how it can be done.

Now the Peace. A two-reel film on the United Nation Organization written and directed by Stuart Legg fo The National Film Board of Canada. A dramati screen story of the global plans for peace, released b Brandon Films, Inc. with the cooperation of leadin civic, church, labor, community and school organiza tions. Combines effective animated figures with liv action scenes to create a powerful statement of the grea challenge of our times: the building of a peace that i real and indivisible. A 16 mm. sound film runnin twenty minutes. Rental: $2.50. Sale: $50.00. For furthe information write to the distributor, Brandon Film Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Adventure in Diplomacy by Kenneth Pendar. Dodd, Mead.
Around the World in St. Paul by Alice Sickels. U. of Minn.
Lost Continent by Noel Busch. Harper.
What Is Christian Civilization? by John Baillie. Scribner.
Chaim Weizman edited by Meyer Weisgal. Dial Press.
Freedom under Planning by Barbara Wooton. U. of N. Carolina
Trouble Zone by Leon Dennen. Ziff-Davis.
It Could Happen Here by Charles Howell. William Frederick.
A Guide to the Practice of International Conferences by Vladimi Pastuhov, Columbia University.
Justice and the Social Order by Emil Brunner. Harper.